Amendments to the Specification

On page 27, please amend the paragraph on lines 15-29, as follows:

Examples of fibers include, but are not limited to: (a) flax; (b) cotton; (c) wool (which may be obtained, for example, from on or the forty or more different breeds of sheep, and which currently exists in about two hundred types of varying grades); (d) silk; (e) ~~rayon~~ RAYON® (a man-made fiber that may include VISCOSE RAYON® and CUPRAMMONIUM RAYON® ~~viscose rayon and cuprammonium rayon~~); (f) acetate (a man-made fiber); (g) NYLON® ~~nylon~~ (a man-made fiber); (h) acrylic (a man-made fiber); (i) polyester (a man-made fiber); (j) triacetate (a man-made fiber); (k) SPANDEX® ~~spandex~~ (an elastomeric man-made fiber); (l) polyolefin/polypropylene (man-made olefin fibers); (m) microfibers and microdeniers; (n) lyocell (a man-made fiber); (o) vegetable fiber (a textile fiber of vegetable origin, such as cotton kapok, jute, ramie or flax); (p) vinyl fiber (a manufactured fiber); (q) alpaca; (r) angora; (s) carbon fiber (suitable for textile use); (t) glass fiber (suitable for textile use); (u) raffia; (v) ramie; (w) sisal; (x) vinyon fiber (a manufactured fiber); VECTRAN® fibers (manufactured fiber spun from CELANESE VECTRA® ~~Celanese Vectra®~~ liquid crystal polymer); and (z) waste fiber. Fibers are commercially available from sources known by those of skill in the art, for example, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc. (Wilmington, DE), American Viscose Company (Markus Hook, PA) and Celanese Corporation (Charlotte, NC).

On page 28, lines 5-8, please amend the paragraph as follows:

The term "filament" as used herein means any natural or synthetic fiber having an aspect ratio (length to effective diameter) that is generally infinity (i.e., a continuous fiber or a fiber of indefinite length), such as acetate, RAYON®, NYLON®, ~~rayon, nylon,~~ or polyester. Filaments may generally be spun into yarn.

On page 41, lines 11-19, please amend the paragraph as follows:

Examples of chlorinated compounds include dodecachlorodimethano-dibenzocyclooctane, tris (2-chloroethyl)phosphate, tris (2-chloro-1-methylethyl)phosphate, tris (2-chloro-(chlromethyl)ethyl)phosphate (TDPP), tris (chloropropyl)phosphate, tris (2-chloroethyl) phosphite, ammonium chloride, chlorendic acid, chlorendic anhydride, tris(dichlorobropropyl) phosphite, Bis (hexachlrocyclopentadieno)cyclooctane, ~~tris-(2-chlorocthyl)-phosphite,~~ tris (dichloropropyl) phosphite, bis [bis(2-chloroethoxy)-phosphinyl]isopropylchloro-ethyl phosphate and ~~Mirex~~ MIREX® (1,1a,2,2,3,;3a,4,5,5a,5b,6-dodecachloroocatahydro-1,3,4-metheno-1H-cyclobuta(cd)pentalene).

On page 90, please amend the paragraph on lines 2-4, as follows:

Acrylonitrile latices have acrylonitrile as a major ingredient, which can exist as homo- or co-polymers. An example of acrylonitrile latice is ACRINAL®35D ~~Acrinal®35D~~ acrylonitrile latice.

On page 90, please amend the paragraph on lines 16-19, as follows:

ABS (acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene) latices have the monomers acrylonitrile, butadiene and styrene as the principal constituents, which can be homo-polymerized or co-polymerized with other monomers. An example of an acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene latice is ACRINAL® S 504 ~~Acronal S 504~~.

On page 90, please amend the paragraph on lines 22-25, as follows:

SBR (styrene-butadiene-rubber) latices have the monomers styrene, butadiene and rubber as the principal contstituents, which can be homo-polymerized or co-polymerized with other monomers. Examples of such latices include STYROFAN®4710 and STYRONAL®ND656 ~~Styrofan®4710 and Styronal®ND656~~ styrene-butadiene-rubber latices.